

FRENCH READY TO GIVE UP RIGHTS IN CHINA IF OTHER NATIONS AGREE; PROGRAM ON FAR EAST IS FIXED

Stand Is Set Forth After Two-Hour Conference.

TERMS ANNOUNCED TO SURRENDER LAND Holds Indo-China Does Not Enter Question, as Annam Owned It.

By the Associated Press.

The French attitude toward the far eastern proposals of China was set forth after a two-hour conference between Premier Briand and other members of the delegation.

While the precise conclusions of the French delegates have not been communicated, French policy, in a general way, is understood to be framed by these general considerations:

First, France desires earnestly to aid China in realizing her aspirations, territorial, political and commercial.

Second, France would give up Kouang-Tcheou, which she leased from China in 1898, and Japan Shantung, leased by the Germans at the same time, and the Port Arthur peninsula.

Third, France would not be unwilling to surrender her extraterritorial privileges were other powers willing to do so. France gave up these privileges in Japan in 1906, and was in negotiation with Turkey to give them up there in 1914, when the war came. However, the French feel that extraterritoriality should be maintained until such time as the Chinese republic can give adequate security and justice to foreigners.

Fourth, the French in Indo-China did not belong to China but to Annam. Consequently, Indo-China, the French colony of 25,000,000 inhabitants, does not come in the question, according to the French point of view. If, however, some question should be raised as to the rectification of the 900-mile Chinese frontier, the French government would be willing to discuss the boundary.

Fifth—France approaches the discussions of far eastern questions in sympathy with Japan's need for expansion and for raw material. The French delegation desires, under all circumstances, to take a conciliatory and pacific role.

Sixth—France is for open dealings with the powers with China and against any secret negotiations.

Seventh—France is in a position of influence beyond Indo-China does not seem to be a serious one, because the policy of spheres of influence was the policy of the consortium of powers. Nevertheless, France, being due regard to her private interests in Yunnan and agreement with Great Britain and Kouang-tsi, made early in the first decade of this century, she has been rather intangible privilege, provided Great Britain did the same.

Admiral Kato, on behalf of the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference, today asked and received a promise from the French delegation that the nine participating powers would delay for several days to allow examination of the far eastern proposals submitted yesterday by the Japanese.

U. S. DELEGATES TO MEET.

Far East Questions Likely to Be Topic of Discussion.

By the Associated Press.

Secretary Hughes today called a meeting of the American delegates to the Pan-American conference on the Pacific and far eastern questions. It was understood to be for discussion of the "open door" policy and dealing with Pacific and far eastern questions.

Justice Van Orsdel is 63. Birthdays Finds Prominent Jurist Confined at Home.

Justice Josiah A. Van Orsdel of the District Court of Appeals is sixty-three years old today. He has been confined at home for the past three days by a slight illness, his place on the bench of the appellate court being filled by Justice Hitz of the District Supreme Court.

Justice Van Orsdel was born at New Bedford, Pa., and came to Washington in 1896. He studied law at New Castle, Pa., but moved to Nebraska, where he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Laramie county, Wyo., in 1892, and in 1896 became an assistant to the Attorney General. He served one year on the bench of the supreme court of Wyoming, and his appointment as the local appellate court was made by President Roosevelt.

FIVE KIDNAP MESSENGER, STEAL BANK'S MAIL SACK

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, November 17.—John Hiebel, a bank messenger for the Great Northern Trust Company, was kidnapped by five men near the post office, in the heart of the Loop today, and taken to Lincoln Park, where a sack of mail addressed to the trust company was taken from him.

Bank officials were unable to state the amount of the loot, although they said no valuable consignments were expected.

The robbers threw a blanket over the head of the bank messenger, taking advantage of a heavy fog that hung over the city.

SOUNDS LIKE FAIRY STORY.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—Much interest attaches to the certain fact that the manifest of the steamers Mississippi, from London and Antwerp, and West Lake, from Liverpool, in the cargo of the Mississippi were twenty cases of champagne, three of brandy, nine of sherry, eighty-eight of Scotch whisky, eight of port wine, thirty-two of gin, one of vermouth and, as though the recipe was lost to America, the list ended with a case of cocktails. More modest was the West Lake, she produced ten cases of champagne, three of whisky and twelve of wines.

TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS IN ARMS CONFERENCE SHOW PROGRESS MADE

Outstanding developments today of the arms conference are:

The French attitude toward China was indicated as willingness to give up leaseholds obtained in 1898 and extraterritorial concessions provided there are similar sacrifices by other nations. Sympathy for Japan's need for expansion and raw material was expressed.

The committee on Pacific and far eastern questions, composed of the heads of nine delegations, met in executive session.

The American naval limitation plan was taken up by the naval experts of the various countries for study in detail.

Delegations held consultations to determine upon policies and attitude toward far eastern questions. The American delegates met at 2:30 o'clock to shape their policy on China's proposals.

HARMONY GOVERNS ARMS CONFERENCE

By N. O. MESSENGER.

This day, beginning with glorious sunshine and balmy air, finds the American capital the scene of the rapid unfolding of epochal events that are destined to have far-reaching influence upon the welfare of the world.

The policy with which progress is being made is the marvel of all beholders and amazing to the old world diplomatists here assembled.

These visitors, having fresh in mind the long-drawn-out and tortuous intrigues attendant upon the Paris peace congress, appreciate the contrast of the frank, friendly and measurably open negotiations now in full gallop. No check is yet discernible in the swift advance toward successful conclusion of the momentous deliberations.

An era of good feeling among the representatives of the nations appears to obtain. Justifying Secretary Hughes' statement that the conference should be a friendly conference conducted along the lines laid down by President Harding's invitation, the delegates are bending every effort toward reaching an understanding and avoiding the raising of obstacles.

Suspensions Disappear.

Preconceived apprehensions and suspicions are vanishing under the white light of sincerity and the warming glow of the spirit of good will toward men and peace on earth which is all prevalent.

One of the high representatives of the British group, in his talk with the United States delegation, said that the chief aim of the conference is not to cheapen the expense of conducting wars, but to take measures to prevent them.

At several points throughout the day, serious-minded men sat down to work upon the various phases of the undertaking leading up to the desired consummation. Whether it was consideration of technical plans for lessening the strength of the three great powers, thereby reducing the tendency to war, or the making of far-reaching political problems whose non-solution would hold the germs of destruction for the future, the work went on apace.

No Rule by Majority.

Down in the Pan-American building in the Mall the committee on Pacific and far eastern questions was in readiness to receive suggestions and comment upon the Chinese proposals submitted yesterday and immediately made public to the world in all their interesting and potential fullness.

It remains to be seen whether they can be adopted speedily or must be subjected to further analysis and perhaps modification before receiving the unanimous approval which is necessary to put them in force, for it must not be forgotten for a moment that this is not a meeting where the majority rules, but a conference wherein each participant must be satisfied and accept the outcome gracefully, in spirit as well as in the letter.

President Watching Proceedings.

In the background, non-participating, but ever watchful and well informed, ready with advice and counsel when it is necessary, is President Harding, who initiated the conference and who, with Secretary Hughes, shaped in the beginning the course now being followed.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes find themselves even in this early stage of the great enterprise justified in entertaining feelings of optimism and confidence in the progress of the event.

In the larger background are the American people, whose eyes are being drawn to the conference, and the peoples of the civilized world, figuratively bending their eyes upon the making and fast pace of such a character with foreign countries.

They want the American sentiment favoring the "open door" crystallized into a definite program which will assure an open door in fact and not in phrase.

They want the Shantung question settled on a basis different from that of the Versailles treaty and they believe that it can be so disposed of without giving hurt to Japan.

Hopes of Americans.

The people of the United States are very clear in what they expect of the conference, in the broader aspects of its contemplated work. First of all, of course, is desired release from the burden of the two-fold direction now being pursued, which will lessen the possibility of war. They demand and expect to secure limitation of naval building and armament.

They want the settlement of the far eastern problems to find the Anglo-Japanese alliance abandoned, without committing the United States to anything like a specific alliance with the United States.

The Senate of the United States reflects the opposition of the majority of the people, expressed in the elections of 1920, to the Versailles treaty and they believe that it can be so disposed of without giving hurt to Japan.

Delegates Decide to Take Up Chinese Question First.

U. S. SUBJECTS PUT AT HEAD OF LIST Will Be Given Precedence But Without Holding Up Other Issues.

By the Associated Press.

Heads of the delegations of the nine powers participating in discussion of far eastern questions at a meeting today decided to proceed first with the consideration of problems relating to China before entering upon other far eastern questions.

The other questions, it was decided, will be taken up in the order listed on the tentative agenda suggested some time ago by the American government.

After the meeting of the big nine the following statement was issued: "A meeting was held this morning at the Pan-American building of the subcommittee appointed to outline a course of procedure for the discussion of the Pacific and far eastern questions on the part of the full committee of the delegates appointed by the conference to deal with those subjects."

The subcommittee consisting of the heads of the delegations of the powers participating in the discussions of the Pacific and far eastern questions decided to recommend that at a meeting of the full committee of the delegates there should be first an opportunity for a general discussion of the subjects to be considered in the order listed in the tentative agenda which has been suggested by the American government, with a consideration of the proposals submitted on behalf of the Chinese delegation in connection with the approval of the agenda.

The subcommittee was then adjourned. The full committee is to be convened at a time found to be convenient for the members of the delegations.

Will Develop Policies.

The effect of the decision to permit first a general discussion of Chinese problems will be, it was said, to develop the general policies upon which the various nations expect to base their part of the negotiations. The delegation heads are understood to agree that the main line of policy will be the best means of facilitating discussions of particular topics.

Whether all of the nations will take advantage of the opportunity to make their views known fully was not apparent, and it was suggested that some of the national representatives might be called upon to reveal until discussions of the detailed topics are in progress. It has been the apparent purpose of the subcommittee to let their respective policies be developed point by point as the discussions proceed.

Vital Subject at Head.

The subjects relating to China which are included in the topical list of the American agenda are territorial integrity, administrative integrity, the open door, concessions, development of railways, preferential rates and the status of existing commitments.

All of these as they relate to China are placed at the head of the program for far eastern discussions, subjects dealing with Siberia and the mandated islands being grouped under a secondary classification.

Whether the delegates expected to follow this arrangement to the letter was not revealed, but it was indicated that Chinese problems at least would be given precedence so far as possible without holding up other important questions.

The ten points presented yesterday by China with the general backing of the United States and the basis of today's exchanges, which were designed to develop step by step the program that was considered certain to draw out the opinions of the participants on the most important of the topics before them.

Need Prolonged Scrutiny.

The opinion of the American delegation, which appeared to have considerable support among the representatives of the other powers, was that the far eastern negotiations need not be complicated by the creation of subcommittees to deal with special subjects. They would be glad to see the American delegates take the position that the far eastern questions are not technical subjects requiring the prolonged scrutiny of expert committees, but that they are the big nine, or the full conference, directly to work without parceling out the task to any more subcommittees than are absolutely essential.

With today's meeting the far eastern discussion and those relating to armament reduction began to follow entirely independent pathways, and there was the growing impression that sooner or later all the interested nations would come around to the view that the fortunes of the two are not inseparably linked. The United States from the first felt that solution of the far eastern questions would be a great aid in preserving peace, but the American delegates apparently feel that the armaments program need be a failure if the far eastern discussions fall short of an agreement.

This is a subject which few delegates will discuss without the greater reserve, but the moves of all the powers thus far have indicated a unanimous intention to go as far as possible with the armaments plans without making them in any way dependent on an agreement as to the far east.

Want to Awaken China.

In fact, in some quarters it is felt that with an independent armaments agreement an accomplished fact, and with the powers even tacitly agreed as to the broadest principles to be pursued in the Pacific and the Orient, further treaties or specific understandings as to the details of the far eastern situation may be rendered unnecessary.

Will Present Letter.

The President's views as set forth in the letter to Representative Ford.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO SURTAX RATE OF 40 PER CENT

Tells Conferees of Views at Meeting Held in White House.

INTERVENES JUST PRIOR TO VOTING IN HOUSE

Insurgent Leader Predicts Last Minute Bombshell Will Have Little Effect.

President Harding today informed republican House conferees on the revenue bill that a maximum surtax rate of 40 per cent would be agreeable to the administration.

The President's views were expressed at a conference at the White House with Chairman Fordney of the House ways and means committee and Representative Longworth of Ohio, who, with Mr. Fordney and Representative Green of Iowa, make up the republican House conferees. The tax bill as passed by the House provided for a maximum income surtax of 32 per cent, but the Senate provided a maximum of 50 per cent, and what virtually amounted to a deadlock ensued.

Arrangements were made at the conference for the President to send a letter to Chairman Fordney setting forth his views. The President was represented as favoring the 32 per cent maximum, but agreeable to the 40 per cent compromise in view of the legislative situation.

Intervenes Just Prior to Vote.

The House conferees were summoned to the White House after Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the republican leader, had laid before the President the situation in the House with respect to the surtax. The intervention of the executive was sought a few hours before the time set for the House to vote on the Senate amendment.

The visit of Representative Mondell to the President was said to have followed conferences between the republican leader and an spokesman for the "insurgents" on the majority side, at which the latter were understood to have refused to recede from their demand for a 50 per cent maximum.

Both the leaders of the "insurgents" and the democrats had claimed there was a majority in the House for the adoption of the Senate amendment. The request that the President take a hand in the tax revision fight did not come as a surprise to these leaders. Such a course was predicted last week by the republican leaders. The intervention of the executive was sought by the republican leaders to bring the House managers on the surtax issue.

Text of Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Fordney under date of today reads:

"My Dear Mr. Fordney:

In response to your inquiry as to the judgment of the executive with the difference between the two houses of Congress in the matter of higher rates of taxation, I can only say that in view of our earlier conference on tax matters and the ultimate decision of the House, I believe the 32 per cent I still believe to be the nearest approach to a compromise which will result in a return to the public Treasury.

The responsible administration is anxious to meet the demands of the Treasury. There is a moral obligation to do everything possible to keep faith with promises made to the public.

We have been collecting the highest surtax on incomes levied at this time in all the world. The effect has been to reduce the flow of capital in the channels most essential to our normal and very necessary activities. The maintenance of the levy of the higher tax in the stress of war, but now we are struggling for the readjustments of peace.

Approves 40 Per Cent Compromise.

"Where there is a difference between the two houses, I have thought it might be possible and wholly desirable to reach an equitable compromise. I am therefore recommending that the House should accept a maximum surtax rate of 40 per cent. This would put the higher federal tax on income in line with the rates of other nations. No one expected discussion of a program that was considered certain to draw out the opinions of the participants on the most important of the topics before them.

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Seek Tax-Free Securities.

"Manifestly the prohibitive surtax acts as a deterrent to the investment of our everyday activities in tax-free securities. The record shows that a continued diminution in our receipts from income taxes, and it is making more difficult the normal financing of every sort of essential activity, and is emphasizing the tendency to turn to the government for the payment of interest on its bonds and the protection of the country in a peacetime policy.

If we are well convinced that a fair compromise between the rates adopted by either house will be the best possible solution of the situation, an early decision will put an end to existing anxiety, even though the larger expectations of the country are not fully met."

Wife Found in Store.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Mrs. Richard E. Enright, wife of New York's police commissioner, yesterday recovered her missing husband from a shopping tour in Brooklyn Monday.

While detectives were scouring the city, the little chamois bag containing the jewels was found on the floor of a department store and returned to its owner.

MRS. ENRIGHT GETS GEMS.

The main business before the conference was a resolution moved by Col. John Grettton, member of parliament for Rutlandshire, calling upon the conference to record its condemnation of the long-continued ascendancy of crime and rebellion in Ireland, and resolve that no settlement of the Irish question is acceptable which does not respect absolutely the position acquired by Ulster and provide every safeguard essential for imperial security and the protection of the royal crown.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)



\$38,900 MILK MAN'S PROFITS THIS YEAR

W. A. Simpson and Family Also Draw \$37,000 in Salaries.

Members of the special subcommittee from the House District committee investigating the Washington milk supply were surprised today to get the two following frank admissions from W. A. Simpson, the first milk distributor who has testified:

That Mr. Simpson is now making a clean profit of 200 a day for nine months of the present year made a net profit of \$28,900, while at the same time his family is drawing \$37,000 additional in salaries, of which he receives \$13,000 himself.

That any year practically every distributor of milk in Washington violates the milk regulation by selling cartons of adulterated milk and cream. Mr. Simpson made this statement last week before the subcommittee, and explained in detail how he mixed dry powder and water, and how cream is thickened by putting it through a machine.

Profiteering Again Charged.

Insistence was again registered by every member of the committee today that the milk consumer in Washington is a victim of profiteering and that individuals in the members of the committee conducting the hearing are convinced that the distributors are the ones doing the profiteering.

Chairman Lambert was the one who drew from Mr. Simpson a statement regarding his profits, and Representative Kunz of Illinois drew forth the information regarding the large amount of salary which Mr. Simpson's family receives.

Mr. Simpson explained that five of his sons are on the pay roll of his milk business, two of whom receive \$10,000 apiece.

Representative Kunz said "It has been clearly shown that the distributor is the one doing the profiteering."

In reply to questions by Representative Millsap, Mr. Simpson said he believed an open market would reduce the price of milk to the consumer more than 8 cents a gallon.

Representative Sproul said: "What we want to get at is who is doing the profiteering. We are determined that the price of milk to the consumer must be reduced."

Representative Hammer of North Carolina got an admission from Mr. Simpson that the retailers are selling milk at only a fair profit. His questions also showed that during certain seasons of the year as much as 20 per cent of the milk that comes into Washington is not up to the 3.5 butter fat contents standard, but this milk is sold to the consumer just the same.

Mr. Simpson announced his desire to question Mr. Simpson's auditor regarding the prices he pays for milk and to prices he receives, with a view to determining whether the spread constitutes profiteering.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

BOOTLEGGERS DEFAUD U. S. OF \$50,000,000 1920 INCOME TAXES

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Between twenty-five and thirty bootleggers in New York city have defrauded the government of more than \$50,000,000 in 1920 income taxes and penalties, Frederick J. Kopff, assistant United States attorney of Brooklyn, stated today.

Of several cases Mr. Kopff is investigating in Brooklyn, only one, that of Edward J. Donegan, a Brooklyn contractor, has been acted upon. The government has started proceedings to compel him to pay \$1,635,757 in taxes and penalties.

Four other cases have been referred to Washington. Mr. Kopff said his \$50,000,000 estimate did not include similar delinquencies by hundreds of small bootleggers.

Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government Is Being Delayed Because the Secretary of Agriculture Is in a Deadlock with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior over the Question of Relinquishing Two Bureaus.

Reorganization of the administrative branch of the government is being delayed because the Secretary of Agriculture is in a deadlock with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior over the question of relinquishing two bureaus, now part of the Department of Agriculture. The chief stumbling blocks just now to progress in reorganization are:

Secretary Hoover wants to take the bureau of markets from the Department of Agriculture and Secretary Wallace refuses to let him do it.

Secretary Fall wants the bureau of roads placed in the Interior Department and Secretary Wallace will not surrender jurisdiction.

War Department Hanging Back.

The War Department is hanging back in the traces against the proposal to merge the War and Navy departments into one big department of national defense.

Walter F. Brown, personal representative of President Harding and chairman of the joint congressional committee on reorganization, has labored and prayed and exhorted the department heads to reach an agreement. He wants to go to President Harding with as few disagreements as possible.

President Harding is to be the umpire or final arbiter as between the departments. Mr. Brown is anxious to relieve the President of as many of these problems as possible. It is pretty well assured now that the President will decide the technical question which the War Department has raised.

Congress Deluged With Appeals.

Mr. Brown is being criticized by members of Congress and organizations throughout the country because he has not made any report to the joint congressional committee on a reorganization plan.

The reason he has not done so is because he must prepare a scheme of reorganization which the President and cabinet will support. He has developed such a scheme, save for a few details, such as have been mentioned above.

The censure from members of Congress is prompted largely by the fact that they are being besieged by propaganda from all parts of the country, urging the reorganization of the departments. Seldom have the states deluged Congress with more appeals than they have on the bureau of markets and bureau of good roads problem. The engineering societies are making an especially strong drive to get the latter bureau transferred to the Interior Department.

FREED IN MURDER CASE.

PULASKI, Va., November 17.—Joe W. Rhoades, accused of murdering his wife here September 28, was acquitted yesterday. The jury was out fifteen minutes.

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Railroads decide on 10 per cent freight cut on farm products. Page 5
Howat is permanently suspended by the United Mine Workers. Page 5
Martial law in Huertano county, Colorado, precedes order for miners' walk-out. Page 11
Citizens divided over Maj. Gessford's resignation. Page 11
Officers are elected at meeting of Society of Fine Arts. Page 22
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Cut in armament seen as reopening of new era in Japan. Page 3
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DEADLOCK DELAYS REORGANIZING PLAN

Secretaries Wallace, Hoover and Fall Unable to Agree on Bureaus.

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COL. T. H. SHANTON SELECTED AS NEXT D.C. POLICE CHIEF

Maj. Gessford's Retirement to Be Announced Tomorrow.

OFFICER NOW WITH VETERANS' BUREAU

Choice Satisfactory to President Harding—Present Head in Department 41 Years.



Col. T. H. Shanton.

Col. T. Harry Shanton practically has been selected as the next chief of police in the District of Columbia. Col. Shanton's appointment probably will be announced on November 26, and in that event he will assume charge of the metropolitan police force on December 1.

Commissioner Oyster expects to announce the retirement of Maj. Gessford tomorrow.

Col. Shanton is now in charge of vocational work in Mississippi as the personal representative of Col. C. R. Forbes, head of the veterans' bureau. He was sent to Mississippi to get this phase of rehabilitation and training of former service men functioning properly.

Col. Shanton was endorsed for the position by the New York delegation, and has had the strong support of House Leader Mondell, in whose district he was reared and who he claimed because his life. President Harding has let it be known by friends of Col. Shanton that he will be perfectly satisfied with the action of the District Commissioners.

Col. Shanton's Career.

Col. Shanton came originally from New York state, where his wife and two children are now living at White Plains. He was raised on the Laramie plains in Wyoming, made famous by Bill Nye. His father ran a big cow ranch, where Col. Shanton and his twin brother grew up. This twin brother is Col. George Shanton, now chief of the constabulary in Porto Rico and formerly in the Canal Zone. When Maj. Raymond Pullman died the District Commissioners sent for Col. George Shanton and offered him the position of major and superintendent of the metropolitan police force. He declined because he felt that he would take him away from personal investment in the south.

Col. T. Harry Shanton carried off honors in the early days at bucking broncho contests. One of his notable victories was in Salt Lake, where he defeated riders from all the western states. He is known as one of the most fearless riders in the entire United States.

Served on Mexican Border.

Col. Shanton saw service on the Mexican border, in the Spanish-American war and in the world war. He was sent overseas with one of the early outfits and during most of his time abroad was deputy provost marshal of the northern district in France. This put him in charge of police work for the Army in that entire section.

For ten years he was connected with the police department of New York city. He is about fifty years old, and recognized as an athlete. His special training during recent years has been in handling men and he was recognized as a successful rider on the best police horses in the army personnel under his charge. He has received several citations for valor during the war.

Col. Shanton has long been recognized as an authority on horses. The model for the equestrian statue of Gen. Grant recently placed in the Botanic Garden west of the Capitol was a horse owned by Col. Shanton and loaned to the artist at White Plains.

House Leader Mondell called at the District outfit this morning and held brief conferences with Commissioners Rudolph and Oyster, in reference to the appointment of Col. Shanton.

Gessford Ready to Retire.

Maj. Gessford, who has been confined to his bed with illness since Sunday, was much improved today and discussed over the telephone with a Star representative the prospect of his retirement.

"I have not decided to retire," he said, "but it is the decision of the board of police surgeons that I am not physically able to continue in office. I shall accept the verdict without question. My one desire has been, and is, to see Washington furnished with the best police service possible. I should dislike to retire under fire, while the police department is being charged with responsibility for the country's safety. I am not a physician, but I am not able to work."

Few persons probably know of the contributions to the police work Gessford has made, time and again, at the expense of his health. When he was an inspector, shortly after the late Maj. Pullman became chief of police, Maj. Gessford not only discharged the

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